TO THE VOYERS OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY,

IN compliance with the wishes of many friends in the army and among citizens, I amounce myself a candidate for sher fl in B.u.swick county, in the election in August next B ing in the army, I shall not have an opportunity of soliciting the suffrages of the voters in person. I am known in the county. I have been in service two years .should the people elect me to the position, I shall be grate Int for their partia ity, and direct every available effort to their public and personal interest. Should some other be their choice, I shall quietly acquiesce in their decision, and devote myself cheerfully, as before, to the service of my country as a soldier.

Co. G, 36th N. C. T.

CAMP OF THE 18TH N. C. T., NEAR LIBERTY MILLS, VA., Feb 6th, 1864. THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully announces to the cit zens and soldiers of Bladen County, that he is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of said County, and would be pleased to receive their support. If elected he pleages himself to discharge the duties of the office with the same fideinty and zeal which he trusts has characterized him as

BENJ. P. RINALDI, Capt. Co. A, 18th N. C. T. 148-3th 23 to "

A CARD. FELLOW-CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF SAMP.

SON CO., N. C: At the solicitation of several triends, I have consented to announce myself a candidate for the cheriffalty of our tounty. Being connected with the army, -in which capoorly I have been near three years, and being denied at | the truth of DEMOSTHENES' warning. present even the privilege of a fur eagh, -it is impossible for me to see and task with you as I wish to do, and henc. this declaration. I consider it a time ill-suited to the discussion of political issues, and think the agitators and tricaters could better serve the country by entering the army I can only promise my friends, if elected, an untiring chergy and impart at action in the discharge of the duties which are a tached to the position. And it defeated I will passively bow to your diction,-knowing that you generally "do thigs well."

ISAIAH BERRING, Fort Caswell N to Jame Lt. 1964. 37 tf

TO THE CITIZENS AND SOLDIERS OF ONSLOW

COUNTY. GENTLEMEN: - Having received the enrest and repeated sol chatten of many of you to become a candidate for a sent in the lower nodes of the next Legislature of North Carolian; and as I am permanently deabled, I encerfully an the request of my friends. If I was able to take the field I do not believe my friends would wish to take me from it, and I can assure you, gentlemen, that I and independence. Wish regard to my position, I flatter myself with the belief that my course has been such as to clearly define it upon the great and all absorbing subject peace, which we all desire to much. I can only say that, should I be favored with a sufficieus number of your votes to elect me to the honorable position to which I aspire, I shall go there piedged to do all in my power to oring about a speedy and honorable peace; and to be then, as in the army, on all occasions in my place, care fully guarding the interest and hener of the mate and my

ey chicial duties will prevent my canvasing the County. be knowing that the parriotic people of Onelow are always right, I shad encertaily submit to their decision whatever

And am, gentlemen, Your numble servant,

E PORTER, Capt. Co. E, 3rd N. O. Troops.

TO THE VOTERS OF DUPLIN COUNTY. GENTLEMEN AND BROTHER SOLDIERS:- I announce mysuif a caudidate for a scat in the next House of Commons of the State Legislature. Being a sold term the lst N. C. Cavairy, Co. I, it prevents me from seeng or mingling with the voters of Dap. 11 county; therefore I am to hopes that my opponents will not take any u due auvantege of my absence. Not knowing wont may c me before the Legisla ure, I have but one promise to make to my friends, if I am forum to enough to be elected. I shall endeavor to producte the interest of the State and County of suplin as far as my skill and abili-y will admit. I am will a Demociat and also as a rong a occessionist as ever lived or died. Acis are leader than words. I have been in the service three years the 4th of July next. Z EMITH.

WE are authorized to ansounce the name of JAME

CASHWELL as a candidate to represent Baden county

in the next Legislature in the house of Commons. CONSERVATIVE.

JACKSONVILLE, July 11th, 1864. TO THE VOTERS OF UNSLOW COUNTY.

Fellow-Citiz ns and Soldiers At the movesbie character of the army, and the many different commands, as well as the various arn s of the service to which my soldier triends belong, render it almost impostule for anything short of a general notice through a be supaper to reach you all in the short time between now and the day of election, I adopt this means of acknowledge ing my gratitude for your confidence reposed in me helotolo e, and to aunounce mysel: a candidate for re-election to a sew in the State Senate. Feeling conscious of having discharged my duty (to the execut of my ability,) to my country and us cause, to the soldier in the field and his bereft family at home, and to the private cit zen and his civil liberties, I amount the matter to your judgment and deciston Stoud you again elect me your Senator, I shall ever icei proud of having my course endorsed by a pairiotic and loyal coustismency Otherwise, I shall abide your decision with the happy reflection, that deteat in a good cause is

preferable to success in a bad one. Your chedient servant, J. F. MUREILL.

FELLOW SCLDIERS AND CITIZENS OF DUPLIN

COUNTY. Being in the service, I take this method of announcing myself a care idate to represent the County of Daplen in the House of Commons of the next Legislature. I shall be deprived of the pleasure of sceing many of you, but from the flattering encouragement I have received both from my fellow-so die s and citizens in different sections of the

County, I confidently hope I shall receive enough votes to insure my election. And should I be one of the favored, . pied e myself to make you a faithful trepresentative, alwas at the right place in due time, ever locking to your JOS. A. SBINE.

Co. A, 3rd Regt. N. C. Cavalry.

WE are authorized and requested to announce ISAAC BROWN, as a candidate for the Sheriff's Office in Jones

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR,) is having been ascertained that traitors in our midst

have been in the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and

elsewhere, all crossing of these lines, except by permission from these Headquarters, is hereby prohibited. Offi cers commanding out-posts of this command will arrest and send to these Readquarters and persons infringing this

By Command of Maj. General WHIFING: JAMES H. HILL, maj. & A. A. General. April 7th, 1864.

ARMY ECKNES -It is with a strange and thrilling sensation - when an enemy is immediately in frontthat the order for an advance before daybreak is heard in camp, a.c. mpanied, as it always is, with the omincus serving out of three days' provisions, and sixty rounds of cartridges to each man; with the bustle of packing up the beavy baggage-the noise and hubbub in the camp-the deep and hollow rolls of the great guns, draggleg up from the rear-and the congregating together of the officers in their lents, preparing for the movement; some speculating upon the results of the coming battle; some smoking cigars and jesting with death; some musing upon absent friends, ruminating on the past, or peering into the future ; and, perchance, a lew-a very lew, thinking beings, pondering on the final destiny of man, the mystery of death, and the

searchiesa secret beyond the grave. John Malcolm.

Mr. Thomas Shepard was an excellent preacher, and took great paids in his preparations for the pulpit .-He used to say, " God will curse that man's labors who goes idly up and down all the week, and then goes into his study on Saturday afternoon. God knows that we have not too much time to pray in, and weep in, and get our hearts into a fit frame for the duties of the

There are many trials in life which do not seem to come from unwisdom or folly. They are silver arrows shot from the bow of God and fixed inextricably in the

quivering heart. In our old age the mind brings together the scenes of to-day and those of the long gone time. We shut eigh-

Wilmington Iournal.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1864. \ NO. 44.

WILMINGTON, N. C., JULY 21, 1864

Grant or not Grant.

Some high officer of the Yankee military or naval forces near Richmond has been killed. It may not have troops. been GRANT, but it may have been. Flags would not have been half-masted two days in succession for anything short of the very highest-either GRANT or Admiral LEE, or possibly MEADE, who appears to be Captain of the Army of the Potomac, while GRANT hoists his flag aboard the concern as an Admiral .-Probably it is GRANT. There is something out, since the Yankees are strictly forbidden to exchange papers

But even supposing GRANT dead,-what then ?as much loss to the Yankees as the death of STONEWALL JACKSON Was to us. The great Athenian orator rebuked his people for their foolish rejoicings over the reported death of PHILIP, as though others would not rise up to take PHILIP's place, or as though the death of any one enemy could secure independence to a people, unless they were themselves determined to win and wear it-to have it and defend it. The result proved

The people of the Confederacy are no light and volatile Athenians to be unduly elated or depressed by duties. An army is necessarrily composed of various such a thing as the death of GRANT, even supposing sorts of individuals-combatants and non-combatants. that it shou'd be confirmed. They are not a people to indulge in any unseemly exultation over a fallen enemy, fight, is their part; to suffer without murmuring and who may have perished by the casualties of war, al- to obey orders, is their duty. But since the escapade though indeed GRANT in his death deserves little of that of two individuals mentioned in secred history, from a respectful remembrance with which we look back to a certain delightful spot somewhere in the vicinity of the chivalrous foe.

We do not really know whether, even should the re- if every able-bodied man goes "to the front," there will ported death of GRANT prove to be true, any great advantage could accrue to as, save, perhaps, in the discouragement it might cause at the North, where the war party seem to have set him up as their idol, and should not think of asking you to secure me from its dan | cas. But, with the usual fickleness of the Northern as I did in the beginning of the war: go forward to the people, we may rest assured that they would soon raise support of hose who are so nobly contending for our rights up a new idel or revive an old one, and, in the language we regret to say, are falling into the same grave error. of Mr. Lincoln, "keep pegging away."

> WE SEE that Mr. TRENHOLM, the head of the great firm of JOHN FRAZUR & Co., of Liverpool and Charles. ton, has been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and has entered upon the duties of his office. Mr. TREN-HOLM enjoys the reputation of being an able and successful business man and a skillful financier, and to the administration of the finances of the Government he may, and Lo doubt will bring an energy and practical knowledge of details not possessed by his predecessor; but it must be evident that, so far as the laws and good business capacity, for upon those two departprinciples upon which cur mancial system, or want of system is based, Mr. TRENHOLM must be bound, by the same legislation that lettered Mr. MEMMINGER, and attend to the gathering up, and forwarding them to the fortification around Richmond is given in great length. that, therefore, no really great or radical improvement can be expected at his hands; nor ought the country to be disappointed or indignant at Mr. TRENHOLM should be be unable to effect any great or immediate change for the better. If there have been errors committed-if there be faults still in existence, if should always be borne in mind in judging of the conduct of the past or present head of the Treasury Department, tipsel and buttons. It is a sweeping assertion to say that these errors have mainly been committed by Congress, and that for the faults still existing, any real and substantial remedy must be looked for from Con-

with the troops under General Claney, the successor of Banks in the command of the Department of the Gulf, has at last been ascertained. It is stated that CANBY's troops arrived at Fortress Monroe on Saturday night, the very day on which the battle of Monocacy was fought, and which revealed to the enemy the danger that threatened Washington. Ordered by telegraph to that city, it arrived there on Monday in time to prevent the capture of the city, and to hold its defences until the arrival of additional corps from Petersburg had rendered the storming of the works useless.

CANBY Was on his way to GRANT, and so it turns out that the fears of the Mobillians, who dreaded an attack upon their own city, were groundless.

Evidently the policy of GRANT is concentration. To strengthen his main armies in Virginia and Northern Georgia he has stripped the Trans-Mississippi, left New Orleans bare of troops, keeps up only a show of strength along the coast, and even left Washington City so weakly defended that an accident alone saved it from capture. Would that we also could or would concentrate as rapidly. A few thousand of DICK TAY-LOR's troops to help our armies in front, and a few rushing squadrons of Forrest's horses to break up itary service, and any such volunteer, or in case of a SHERMAN'S communications in the rear, would retrieve the campaign in the West and send the great raider howling to the place whence he came. This done, all he may have volunteered or engaged as a substitute, minor losses could soon be repaired.

We are much gratified to learn that our young townsman, Lieutenant Joseph Price, was on the 12th inst., two hundred dollars, and for three years three hundred promoted to be a Commander in the Provisional Navy of the Confederate States, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the capture of the United States steam sloop

From the Charleston Mercury, 19th inst SIEGE MATTERS_THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.

enemy also threw a few shells in the direction of Secessionville.

now confined on Morris Island.

The recent high tides and rains seem to have done considerable damage to the Yankee works. weeks ago, refers to the John's Island expedition :

CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, S. C., June 29, 1864. The following instructions will govern commanding officers in the conduct of their troops on board tran-

sports, and in disembarking the same : together at all times. Upon approaching land, or lower organizations from among those of their respecgoing up a narrow river, the company commander will tive States, which at the time of their assignment may give the command " Attention!" when the company | not be filled to their maximum number. will immediately form, facing outward, and stand under arms, the men being fully equipped, and ready to disembark without breaking ranks. Company command. Calling out the National Forces," approved February ers must remain at all times with their companies, ex- 24, 1864, shall be construed to mean that the Secreta-

II. Proper means of exit on each transport must be ditions prescribed in said section; and hereafter if any onel, wishing probably to get another step, is here havprepared to facilitate the disembarkation; strong stairs officer of the United States shall enlist or muster into ing a foot replaced which he left on Chickamauga slope. must be ready to be placed at each gangway, forward the military service any person under the age of sixteen He hopes soon to rejoin his old corps. About ten

and aft, at a moment's warning. III. Two non-commissioned officers must be placed guardian, such person so enlisted or recruited, shall be out a leg to a General woo, having had one shot off at each gangway, to assist in disembarking the troops, immediately and unconditionally discharged upon the found it difficut to sit on his charger. and to pass to them their muskets and knapsacks .- | repayment of all bounty received, and such recruiting Strong gang-planks must be prepared, and placed near or mustering officer who knowingly enlists a person

each gangway ready for immediate use. IV. The signal for starting will be the American Fag, under the Union Jack, at the Fore, on the steam to further punishment as the court martial may dety years into each other like the joints of a pocket teles- transport Sylph, the flagship of Brig. General Jno. P. cide.

The transports will sail in the following order : lowed by transports containing the Hilton Head

Brig. Gen. W. Birney, on transport N. P. Banks, followed by transports containing the Florida troops, district as provided by said section. with the 34th U.S. O.T. Brig. Gen. R. Saxton, on transport Flora, followed

by transports containing the Beaufort troops. The several brigades must keep together as much as essible, also the vessels comprising each brigade, in order that they may be distinguished.

The speed of the vessels to correspond with the slowest sailing transport of each brigade. V. The thole-pins of the small boats must be secured bp lanyards underneath; trail-lines must be fitted to being in said service, and not enrolled prior to Febru-

Something, perhaps, but not very much-nothing like secure the cars when dropped over-painters new and

VI. The flag of the Major General Commanding will be blue, with white castle in the centre. By command of Major Gen. J. G. FOSTER.

From the Montgomery Advertiser."

W. L. M. BNRGER,

Assistant Adjutant General,

"The Noble Army of Quartermaster." War makes startling developments-this war especially. One of the facts brought to light in this cruel struggle is, that an armless, legless or brainless man is | der this act. on that account the only fit person to perform certain To be at back the invader from our land, gallant men must bare their bosoms to the foe; to toil, to dig, to river Euphrates, it has become a necessity for people to eat, drink, and to wear clothes; and it is certain that be a scarcity of provisions, clothing, camp and garri-

Cougress, in the plentitude of its wisdom has discovered that fields can be cultivated without men, that armiess men can make out Quartermasters' and Combased extravagant hopes upon his expected performan- missaries' papers better than those who pessess hands, and that legless men can run about, and attend to the forwarding and delivery of stores with more alacrity han those who do not go upon crutches. The public, Fighting is but a small portion of a soldier's duty, and ertain it is, the fighting portion cannot perform their pert without meat and drink.

"Give a dog a bad name, and hang him." Because some Quartermasters have made themselves scoundrels, is the whole corps to be denounced? Because some Commissaries have cut down soldiers and officers in their rations, and they themselves live upon the fat of the land, is the whole subsistence department to be held up to public execration? Because some Enrollin Officers accept bribes, is the whole conscription service a swindle? To be a good Quartermaster or Commis sary requires that a man shall be clear-headed, and of ments depends the efficiency of the force in the field.

The officers and employees in these departments must army. The first duty of a soldier is obedience. Those afortunate, denounced individuals, do not go where they please, but act under orders from the War Department, and it, not they, are responsible for their locality " in towns." The President has determined on a uniform for the army, and he has seen fit to adorn (?) it with a great deal of gold lace. The uniform is required | his part, he evinced a readiness and even a desire to aid to be worn, and the poor Q artermasters are but obeying orders when they bed zzen themselves with gold that a man is not a patriot because he does not put homself in the way of shot and shell. No one pretends to doubt the patriotism of our present efficient and energetic Inspector General, who has been jus ly called amining the defensive works, as well as of escape. the " Carenot of the Confederate army," and he has THE destination of the expedition from New Orleans | never smelled gunpowder in the course of his long mil- | ed on his knowledge, combined with my own.

Many of the gentlemen belonging to these two despised departments, would, we know gladly go upon the tented field, and share the dangers and privations of our gallant soldiers there, but they are not their own masters, and are but acting out the first duty of a soldier, obeying orders. Do they not eviace much moral courage, in thus doing their duty, in defiance of the sneers and taunts of uncharitable persons, who deal in wholesome denunciations of a useful class in the army?

"Charity suffereth long, and is kind," and we beseech of persons who denounce so unsparingly those men, whose business it is to put food in our soldiers' mouths, clothes upon their backs, to provide fuel to cality and cowardice.

The New Yanker Conscription Bill.

The following are the provisions of the conscription bill passed by the Yankee Congress just before its ad-

1. The President may, at his discretion, at any time hereafter, call for any number of men as volunteers, for the respective terms of one, two and three years for mildraft, as hereafter provided, any substitute stall be credited to the town, township, ward or city precinct, or election district of a county, toward the quota of which and every volunteer who is accepted and mustered into the service for a term of one year, unless sooner discharged, shall be paid by the United States a bounty of one hundred dollars, and for two years a bounty of dollars, one-third of which bounty shall be paid to the soldier at the time of his being mustered into the service, one-third at the expiration of one-half of his term of service, and one-third at the expiration of his term of service; and in case of his death while in service. the residue of his bounty unpaid shall be paid to his

widow, children or mother. 2. In case the quota, or any part thereof, of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election Since our last report Battery Gregg has fired 121 district, or any county not so divided, shall not be filled and Battery Wagner 76 shots at Fort Sumter. The in the space of fifty days after such call, the President shall immediately order a draft for one year to fill such quota, or any part thereof, which may be unfilled, and The enemy have built still another frame house be- in case of any such draft, no payment of money shall tween Gregg and Wagner. Some surmise that these | be accepted or received by the Government as commubuildings are intended as prison houses for our Generals | tation to release any enrolled or drafted man from personal obligation to perform military service.

3. It shall be lawful for the Executive of any other The following circular, issued by Gen. Foster a few declared to be in rebellion, except Arkansas, Tennessee and Louisiana, and to recruit volunteers under every call under the provisions of this act, who shall be credited to the State and to the respective subdivisions thereof which may procure the enlistment.

4. Drafted mer, substitutes and volunteers, when mustered in, shall be organized in or assigned to regiments, batteries or other organizations of their own states, and as far as practicable, shall, when assigned, I. The men composing each company will be kept be permitted to select their own regiments, batteries or

5. The twentieth section of the act entitled "An Act to amend an Act entitled an Act for Enrolling and under sixteen, shall be dismissed the service, with the trymen. They commenced the war in an unfortunate forteiture of all pay and allowance, and shall be subject | manner, being taken prisoners at Fort Donelson.

transportation to places of residence. States, who have entered said service during the pre- British colors. sent rebellion, who have not been credited to the quota of any town, district, ward or State by reason of their ary 24, 1864, shall, on satisfactory proof of their res dence made to the Secretary of War, be enrolled and credited to the quota of the town, ward district or State

in which they respectively reside. 9. If any person duly drafted shall be absent from home in the prosecution of his usual business, the Provost Marshal of the district shall cause bim to be duly notified as soon as may be, and he shall not be deemed a deserter, nor liable as such until notice has been given to him and reasonable time allowed for him to return and report to the Provost Mashal of his district, but such absence shall not otherwise affect his liability un-

10 and 11. Nothing concerned in this act is to be construed to alter or in any way aff ct the law relative to those conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, or to affect the rights of persons to procure substitutes. Ten Republicans voted against the bill, including six

from New England.

JOHN MORGAN AND CLAY'S HORSES .- A gentleman from Lexington, Ky., relates an incident relative to John Morgan, which is certainly characteristic of him, whether it be true or not. After he had stolen the celebrated race horse Skedaddle, Mr. Clay started in pursuit with two fine animals, worth \$500 apiece, and overtook the freebooter, and offered him both together, with \$600 if he would return the racer.

"These will answer your purpose just as well," said Mr. Clay. John looked at the horses carefully and said :

"Well, Mr. Cluy, they will answer my purpose as well as Skedaddle, and as I am disposed to accommo-Here Mr. Clay's countenance brightened.

" As I am disposed to accommodate you, I will partly comply with your request." Mr. Clay was puzzled.

"I will partly comply with your request. I'll take these two horses, but I can't give you the other." Mr. Clay was completely taken aback, but he was not allowed to get away that easy. The soldiers took be \$600 from him, and be was compelled to leave for home on foot, with his pockets empty.

Louisville paper. THE DEFENSES OF RICHMOND_GREAT DIFFI-CULTIES IN THE WAY OF TAKING IT.

The New York Tribune contains some stunning revelations from Richmond, furnished by a Mr. Harris, an Englishman, who had served in the Crimea, and had some knowledge of engineering. He escaped from the be in the rear, where the supplies are to be found, to city, and is now in New York. His account of the Here is the in reduction of it:

As soon as J. ff. Davis & Co., became fully satisfied that Richmond was to be resolutely assailed, the citizen militia were called out for further instruction and practice, and Mr. Harris although an alien, was forced to enter the ranks. Instead of appearing reluctant to do in the defense of the city, and disclosing his knowledge of artillery practice and gunnery, was made a second lieutenant in an artillery militia company. This led to his being sent out to the for ifications to assist in instructing his company in loading, aiming and firing beavy guns, and affording him an opportunity of ex-My reference to these works will, therefore be found

There are hundreds and even thousands of people who suppose that Gen. Grant intends to carry the defenses around Richmond by a grand assault, and that New York Herald writes an account of the famous in a few days the city will be captured. But these horse raid within the lines, and without riders. He in battle : parties will be disappointed. The day for carrying the says: "Near Bermuda Hundreds there is a large cordefenses and reaching the city by storm is passed. In ral, where all the disabled and wornout horses-brought the latter part of June and the fore part of July, 1862, here by Gen. Sheridan after his famous raid-are con- graded by their vices, and whose hearts are seared by when McOlellan was frightened-it would be an insult fined. The poor beasts have apparently but little of the brand of cowardice. In life and in death your son to his noble army to say forced or driven—to his gun- their original vigor left. That was what we thought a has been all that you could desire. Let not the selfishboats for protection, the defenses of the city were in week or two since. Now we have changed our opinion. the nature of common field fortifications, which any During the heavy firing on our right a short time since, skillful or even fighting general could have carried with these lame and worn cut equine warriors pricked up he has fulfilled the ends of his existence so nobly and so

little difficulty and loss. The Union army then outnumbered the rebel host by their manes, formed in squadrons, and with a loud warm them and to cook their food, and shelter for their one third, and I believe one half. Since then, however, snort charged on a number of inoffensive mules. Two beads, to exercise a little of that Christian virtue, and the rebels have placed under arms every citizen capable mules were instantly killed and the others flad in the not to make the sweeping inuendo, that the names of of military duty, so that to day Lee's army is numeri- wildest disorder. The horses again formed to the muquartermaster and commissary are synonyms for ras- cally nearly equal to Grant's. The rebel authorities sic of Gilmore's artillery, and charged on a high rail have not only placed every man capable of hearing fence, which they at once broke down. They did not arms in the field, but they have done everything that | desist from their warlike demonstration until the armilitary skill and engineering could do to render their | tillery ceased firing." capital impregnable. Richmond is to day as well fortified, perhaps, as any city on the globe. It is as complete a fortress (so the rebels boast) as the city of Posen, in Prussia, which is said by military writers and engineers to be the most skillfully fortified inland city [in Europe, not excepting even Paris. The public must therefore await the operations of our lieutenant-general with patience. He has a great task before him. He

might possibly carry the rebel works by storm. some of the walls of which are from eighty to ninetyfeet thick, and all of them quite impregnable. Mr. Harris gets into the cotton question, and shows how we

make our explosives : The great scarcity of saltpetre, and the difficulty of obtaining it from abroad, has excited among rebel leaders no little alarm. Oa October last the ordnance dejected to various tests, which proved quite satisfactory. A charge equal to one ounce and a half of powder was placed in an eight inch mortar with a 64 pound shot, ounces of the best cylinder powder. For another tes a quantity of the cotton equal to two drachms was placed in an aprouvette, and on being exploded raised a weight of twenty six pounds to the height of 41/2 inches, showing a much greater power than is given to a similar test by two drachms of approved pow-

and rolled down his checks. His companion saw it and ed mother and godly brother, sing authors of plane to Those experiments were so satisfactory that the rebel Government determined to employ the gun cotton for artillery fire, and ordered a large number of guns and said: howitzers manufactured in which it will be used to the exclusion of powder. I did not learn the process nor States to send recruiting agents into any of the States | all the materials used in the manufacture of this article, but I know it is considered by the officers of the rebel War Department as nearly one-half cheaper than gunpowder; while it is their boast that they can furnish any amount that may be required.

> REBEL OFFICERS IN PARIS .- A Paris correspondent I an English military Journal has a romantic story to tell of an Irish Confederate regiment : There are many wounded Confederate officers here,

some in search of health, and others of artificial limbs. wherewith to march against the Yankee invader .-There is great want of Surgeons in the South, and still some wooderful cures have been effected, although operations have to be bastily got through, and many a poor fellow has been left lying on the field for days before he could be attended to. One young officer, now in Paris, had the whole of his left arm stripped to the cept when out of sight of land, when they may retire to ry of War shall discharge minors under the age of bone by a shell at Chancellorsville, and yet he is able eighteen years, under the circumstances and on the con- to use it pretty freely now, A young Lieutenant Colyears, with or without the consent of his parent or days ago an active young agent was waiting to carry

It may interest your Irish readers to know that the 10th lenn, regiment is entirely composed of their coun-Whilst in the North many overtures were made to them 6. Section three of an act entitled " an Act to amend sheltering wing of Abe Lincoln.

Each brigade headquarters will repeat the signal for an act entitled an act for enrolling and calling out the Another Irish regiment was always posted close to sailing immediately after being hoisted on the flagship. national forces, and for other purposes," approved Feb. the 10th, with lots of inducements, but the Tennessee ruary 24, 1864, be, and the same hereby is amended so only lost about 50 deserters, who thought they might Brig. Gen. John P. Hatch, on transport Sylph fol- as to authorize and direct the district provost mar- get back South quicker by appearing to listen to the stals, under the direction of the Provost Marshal Gen- tempting offers addressed to them. The 10th was eral, to make a draft for one hundred per centum in present at Chickamanga, where most of the men are to addition to the number required to fill the quota of any this day.

It went into action some 600 strong, and some idea 7. Instead of traveling pay, all drafted persons re- may be formed of the desperate nature of the work it dorting at place of rendezvous shall be allowed trans- had to go through from the fact that only two of its portation from their places of residence, and persons officers escaped unwounded. Half the regiment perishdischarged at the place of rendezvous shall be allowed ed; and one cannot but feel proudly sorry for their fate, and grieved that so much fine soldier material daily 8. All persons in the naval service of the United oozes out of Ireland, not to serve under an illumined

From the Mobile Register.

All Quiet along the Tombigbee Tc-day,

All quiet along the Tombigbee to-day, Except now and then a scared rabbit, Comes bounding and bouncing and then darts away, From the force of a cowardly habit. 'Tis nothing, for summer has gotten too nigh, To make it worth while to pursue him,

Nor does be improve if you stew him. All quiet along the Tombigbee to-day, Not the voice of a rocs er or pullet Breaks o'er the waters gliding along way, Nor even the splash of a mullet. A catfish came up from the Bay of Mobile,

Puffed up with affairs of the nation;

For a rabbit in summer don't make a good fry,

I haven't f und out what he had to reveal, But he failed to wake up a sensation. All quiet along the Tombigbee to-day, And every bright hour that passes, Some soldier all buoyant and hopeful and gay

Is making fond love to the lesses. He expertly tries every love making trick, And makes himself wondrously clever, Till at last he receives a mos: damaging kick, Then abandons love making forever.

All quiet along the Tombigbee to-day, As quiet and still as a cricket, The so diers all gone upon duty away, Not leaving us even a picket. But Tombigbee's roused and has sworn in its wrath

To play thunder with the invaders,

'Tis arming to hew to the ocean a path,

Or scatter and sink the blockaders. All quiet along the Tombigbee to-day, And whickey and go d and shoe leather Have become very scarce, and indeed, I might say

They': e nearly as rare as good weather. But flow on. Tombigbee-you've got none to sell-May the Yarkee host camp by thee never. And may all thy people mas happily dwell

The Vankee Congress.

In peace and contentment forever.

The following is the vote by States in the Washington Congress on the resolutions to alter the Federal Constitution so as to abolish slavery The vote was taken on the 15th of Ja .e It is a little singular that in a war waged upon such a scale of magnitude for over three years, with he avowed object of the G veriment making it to extinguish the institution of slavery, two fiths of the legislative department of that Government should vote against resointions contemplating the abolition of slavery. Our ene-

N	ORE.
New York	12
New Jersey	2
Illinois	8
Ohio	
Kentucky	4
Indiana	6
Missouri	3
Pennsylvania	10
Massachusetts	
Iowa	
New Hampshire	1
Ve mont	
Maine	1
Michigan	î
Western Virginia	
Connecticut	1
Wisconsin	2
California	_
Marylan1	222
Rhoue Island	-
Winnesota	
Delaware	
Kansus	15-1-16 1-16-16

-	64

Ten Republicans and twelve Democrats absent.

A Horse Story .- The army correspondent of the their ears, straightened their sore and stiff limbs, tossed | well.

SECRET CIRCULAR .- A friend had just handed us a " N.U. Standa d-Extra "-dated Sunday July 10.h. The circular commences "Fellow-cit zous," and the whole sum and substance is, that Holden's friends in laxury and ease, as he immediately volunteered als sershould vote with a folded ticket-that is, a ticket vices to his country as a Private, and by chivalrous deeds " rolled up," so that no one can see whom they are vo. and untiring zeal to his country's c use, he was soon proting for. As this advice will no doubt be taken by those who intend voting for the secession candi-He names and describes some twenty or thirty forts, date, the friends of Governor Vance can know how he acted Adjutant to his Regiment, and in this, like all to spot a Holdenite when he goes to the polls, as he will approach the ballot box with a "rolled up' ticket. No man is worthy of the name of freeknow how he votes. The true manly, independent Protessors and School n ates. He was a favorite amid the way to vote, is with an open, erect countenance, and with an open ticket, so that any one who may wish to periment determined to make some experiments with know how you vote, may see and judge for himself .- fering the most excruciating pair from his would, he regun cotton. A quantity was manufactured and sub- As poor an opinion as we have of any one who would vote for Holden, we can but respect him if he go s to sainted wiother in heaven. For ten you's ne was a consisthe polls like a free man, and votes an open ticket. This secret circular of Holden is no doubt intended

> IRISH WIT .- A couple of Irishmen, who had not been long in this country, met in an inn and called for dinner. As it so happened, there was a disn of horseradish grated for dinner. Pat thicking it was something to be eaten with a spoon, put a large spoonful you too will be prepared to receive the sammons, and be into his mouth. The tears immediately filled his eyes, was ed by angelic hours to meaven, there with your strut-

"Pat. what is the matter?" "I was thinking of my poor father that was hanged in Swate Ireland," answered Patrick.

But Jemmy soon filled his mouth with the same, and the tears gushed from his eyes also, when Pat said-"What's the matter? what has happened to ye?" "Ah," said Jemmy, "I was just thinking what a pitty it was that you were not hanged when your lather

A DARKIE FROM THE P'RONT - We heard a member | I lustrating by his practice the principles which he proof the shovel brigade relating his experience who was at the front. "Dis nigger was frowing up dirt, when bim went something. Lookin' dat way, saw Sam lying down dar wid his nead off cryin', "Boo, I'se killed, I'se Hanover and portion, of the adjuning countries. killed." Lookin' tother way I saw seven million Yankees chargin' our camps. Dis nigger neber stopped till he got clean back to Macon. De rest ob de niggers all killed. Seberal white folks got the bref knock- brief notice will carry sorrow to a large circle of triends ed out of very valuable niggers by that foolisoness.

Another exciting "Prize Fight" is to come off on the 4th of October, in England, "according to the exempt from service not only from his years but from rules of the ring of the Pugilistic Benevolent Associa- other causes, he cast side his books and j ined the army tion." Joe Coburn and Jem Mace are expected on as a private. He was assigned to duty in the Signal for a that occasion to maul each other in the uses approved of all his duties soon won the esteem and affection of all siyle for a sum of about \$5000 specie. This is not an | with whom he was associated. Unselfish and unassuming. international "mill," for Coburn is an Irishman and willing to serve his country in any cap city, his death has Mace " is of Irish descent on the mother's side."

There is no day born but comes like a stroke of music into the world and sings itself all the way through.

Reflection should precede writing an I follow read-

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in-

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andevery insertion. All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

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TELEGRAPHIC Reports of the Press Association.

ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM VIRGINIA.

PETERSBUIG, July 20th, 1864. No charge ir the situation, and no indications of any

hostilities on the part of Grant. The weather is warm and suitry. The heavy rain yesterday refrashed everything. The report of Grant's death is contradicted by deserters

who entered our lines yesterday. The usual skirmishing and capporading continues.

FROM THE GEORGIA FRONT. ATLANTA, Geo., July 20th, 1864. Reynold's brigade attacked the enemy's line of skirmisher's last evening at Peach Tree Creek, and took possession of their breastworks. He then charged his reserve pick-

kille I and wounded alone 100, while that of the 50th Ohio

ets, which were supported by Delworth's corps, and cap-

tured 150 prisoners. The 85th Illinois regiment lost in

FROM THE UNITED STATES. RICHMOND, July 20, 1804. The New York Herald of the 18th his been received. The war news is unimportant. Fegular communication between Baltimore and Washington has been restored.

Backs made a speech at New Orleans in which be de-

clared that the settlement of our d fliculties must proceed

from the moral power of this country, which is more effective than military power. Gold in New York was quoted at \$1 57 prem.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

RICHMOND, VA., July 20. An official dispatch, received at the War D partment, states that a large force of the enemy crossed the Shenandosh at Snicker's on the 18th. At 3 p. m., they were attacked and driven acr se the river in confusion. Our loss is stated to be between 200 and 300; that of the enemy much greater.

FROM PETERSBURG.

PETERSBURG July 21st. 1834. There is no truth in the rumors that the Yankees are evacu ating their position in our front; on the contrary, they are showing themselves in larger force than usual, and are uqremittingly active in strengthening their lines and mount

There has been less artillery firing to day than usual, and little or no sairmishing. FROM ATLANTA-THE EXEMY DRIVEN INTO THEIR

WORKS-CAPTURE OF YANKEES, &c. ATLANTA, July 20th, 1864. The enemy made a strong demodstration yesterday and this morning on our right, near Decatur. Gen. Hood attacked their right at tour o'clock this af-

and in a few minutes the enemy were diven into their Col. ---, of 331 New Jersey regiment and about three hundred prisoners were captured from Hocker's corns. Our loss was not heavy, the most being slightly wounded. Brig. Gen. Stevens, of South Carolina, was wounded.

ternoon, on Peach Tree Creek, near the Chattaboochee,

and it is feared mortally. Maj. Preston, formerly of Gen. Johnston a staff, was killed. Some skirmishing occurred on our right, where the encmy attacked our entranchments, and after being repulsed the cavalry under Geo. Wheeler drove them with repeated

charges towards Decatur. Reynolds' Arkansas brigade, which crossed Peach Tree Creek, drove them back, taking two stand of colors and one hundred and thirty prisoners.

Our troops are in fine sp ries to night. FROM BICHMOND. LICHMOND, July 21.

A flag of truce boat arrived at V rius last night, with 10 citi zen prisoners, 5 ladies and 1 large mail. No papers BEAUTIFUL AND TRUE, - The following is an extract

from a letter to a father who lately lost a gallant son Better far be the pare it of the lamented and honored dead than the father of many living sons who live daness of grief discard your comforts of glory. Tuank God for the gift of such a son, and bless his name that

OBITUAKY.

Mortally wounded in a skir mish near Spottsy van's C.

in his 23rd year. From my earliest recollection I have known Lt. Small. and can say of a truth that he possessed more lovely traits than this feeble pen can ascribe in short, none knew him but to love. When the National struggle commenced, Lt. -mail was employed in State service. he, being a tutor in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in Raieigh, (which exempted him honorably from all m livary du y,) but he was too noble and generous to zhow his com ades to endu e the privations and hardships of a soud er's life and he remain at home moted to a Lieutenancy in Co G, 46 h N. C. Troops which position he filled with alacrity up to the period of his death. For some time previous to the present campaign other vocations, he acquitted name f with nepor. War has claimed no lovelier victim. He was naturally endowed with a bright and comprehensive intelect, and it was greatly improved by a liberal education; he sloud first at man, who is alraid for his neighbors and the public to Trinity College, where he graduated in the setting in of lamily circle, and especially beloved by his company. He was benevolent almost to a fault, and was cognis .n: that death had c a med him as one of her victims, for whi stautmarked that he had only received a turtough to visit his tant member of the M. E. Chu ch and he cheis trange was clearly exempified by his upright wak and godly councis. He needs no monument of brass to perpetute his for the army, whither emissaries have no doubt been memory. His deeds of gallantry as a soldier, and charity as exceeds by several feet the range obtained from two sent to give it circulation. Let the friends of Governor a caristian will be hinder down to coming generations. He leaves an eff Cil nate lather, and a kind wearled, generous pleasing sunsciousness of knowing has their joss in his eternal gain. I would say to his tho her, who whom I am daily associated to camp, weep not for Bob, your . Pet' is quietl, asteep 1. Jesus. A tew mure insitial notes, and a few more boomings of cannon, and you, my friend, may share the same lass, only profit by his modey example and

DIEU.

our ucd forever.

In this county, on the morning of the 1sth instant, Dr. ROBERT H. TATE. Dr. Tate was one of the best men in our county, which he at one time represented creditably in the Legislature of one state, and his death will be a severe less, no only to his immediate family, but to the whole community is which he resided, and or which he was a most valuable member. He had be n for years a consistent oh is inc, and was at the time of his death as eider in the greeby teriou Church.

The deceased was the youngest son of the ared and venerable Rev. Robert Tate, so long known and loved as " Father Tate" by the poople of the upper part of New At Smithville, on Saturday the 9 b inst., JOH 4 K. HAUGHION, aged 19 years, second son of John H.

Haughton, Esq , of Pitt boro', N. C. The announcement of the death of the aubject of this and relatives. Modest and retiring in his disposition, ganie and amiable, he was universally beloved by all who knew him. At the commencement of this war he was pursuing his studies at the University of the State, and though added another same to the long roll of youth'u mar yes who have given their lives to her couse. Let the dust is softly upon him, for a generous and unseith heart has

ceased to best. In this town, on Wednesday morning, the 20th instant, MARIA, infant daughter of Lorenz) and Bona Madison. The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The triends of the family are invited to attend.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.